

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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W. H. HILLS, General Manager.

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

Published every day of the week, Sundays excepted.

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For six months, \$6.00
For three months, \$3.50
For one month, \$1.00

Subscribers served by Carriers at Twenty-Five CENTS per week. In all other cases and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

Advertising Rates in Daily Record-Union.

One Square, 1 line, 10 days, \$1.00
One Square, 1 line, 1 month, \$2.50
One Square, 1 line, 3 months, \$7.00
One Square, 1 line, 6 months, \$12.00
One Square, 1 line, 1 year, \$20.00

Each additional line, 50% of above rates.

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Star Notices, to follow reading matter, twenty-five cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Houses to Let, Society Meetings, etc., at FIVE CENTS per line, will be inserted in the DAILY RECORD-UNION as follows:

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HALE BROS. & CO.

UNPRECEDENTED!

THE GREAT

SPECIAL SALE

A. T. Stewart & Co's

STOCK!

Drew eager buyers from all parts of our county and State, filling the commodious warerooms of

HALE BROS. & CO.

So much so that standing room at times was at a premium. The simple announcement of the IMMENSE STOCK that was to be sacrificed was sufficient of itself to arouse the enthusiasm of the people, and at no time in the history of this city has there been such a commercial panic. A word with reference to the House of A. T. STEWART & CO., and how we secured the prize:

THE ANNOUNCEMENT

MADE IN NEW YORK, SOME FIVE WEEKS AGO, THAT THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF A. T. STEWART & CO. WOULD BE DISPOSED OF AT LARGE DISCOUNTS, UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK WAS SOLD, CREATED NO LITTLE EXCITEMENT IN THE DRY GOODS CIRCLES OF NEW YORK. OUR BUYER, MR. O. C. HALE, BEING IN NEW YORK, AND REALIZING THE SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY OF OBTAINING BARGAINS, MADE A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF THE STOCK, BEING AMONG THE FIRST THERE, HE MADE HIS SELECTION FROM THE MOST DESIRABLE STOCK, AND OUT OF THE LARGEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. AT THE TIME OF A. T. STEWART'S DEATH, THE FIRM OWNED FIFTEEN MILLS IN THIS COUNTRY, BESIDES HAVING A BRANCH HOUSE IN EVERY COUNTRY IN EUROPE; IN FACT, MR. STEWART STOOD SELF-MADE—THE GREATEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN THE WORLD EVER SAW. HIS SUCCESSOR, JUDGE HILTON, ALTHOUGH POSSESSED OF MILLIONS OF MONEY, HAD NOT THE BUSINESS EXPERIENCE OF HIS PREDECESSOR, AND NOW, AFTER THREE SHORT YEARS, HE BECAME TIRED OF ITS WORRY AND RESPONSIBILITY, AND HAS RESOLVED TO "TURN INTO CASH" THE STORES AND STOCK, TOGETHER WITH THE VARIOUS MILLS AND FOREIGN BRANCHES, SO THAT HENCEFORTH THE NAME OF A. T. STEWART & CO., ALTHOUGH IMMORTALIZED, WILL NO LONGER ADORN THE PORTALS OF THAT ELEGANT BUILDING THAT COVERED A WHOLE BLOCK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

EARLY ON THE MORNING FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT, OUR BUYER ENTERED THEIR ESTABLISHMENT, AND INTIMATED THAT HE HAD SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH TO INVEST IN DRY GOODS, PROVIDING THE INDUCEMENT WAS GREAT ENOUGH. OUR FIRM BEING WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN TO THAT HOUSE, FROM THE FACT OF OUR MR. M. HALE, SR. OWNING FIVE STORES IN NEW YORK STATE (AFTER THE SYSTEM OF HALE'S FIVE CALIFORNIA STORES ESTABLISHED IN THIS STATE), OUR BUYER WAS INFORMED THAT THEY WOULD DO ALL IN THEIR POWER TO SELL HIM ALL THE GOODS THAT HE WOULD BUY. SUCH WERE THE INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASE, THAT HE BOUGHT FULLY THREE TIMES MORE GOODS THAN HE HAD ORIGINALLY INTENDED.

HALE BROS. & CO.

829, 831, 833, 835 K street,

1026 NINTH STREET, SACRAMENTO.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

The Mesquero Indians—Another War!—The Mesquero Indians, who have been driven from Gila—Congressional Proceedings—A Secret Anti-Catholic Order—Mysterious Disappearance at St. Louis—Disastrous Fire at Leadville—Hanged for Murder—The Rev. Father's General Assembly—The Will of Ex-Governor Washburne—Bombs Injured in a Singular Manner—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

The Starving Mesqueros.

WASHINGTON, May 19th.—The War Department has the following:—PORT LEAVENWORTH, May 18, 1882. The following telegram was received from General Pope: The situation at the Mesquero Agency is much the same, only worse than it was with the Cheyennes. The Mesqueros must be fed or they will starve. The Indian Bureau, as it appears, cannot feed them. The army must, therefore, feed them. Heavy military forces must be placed around them to make them starve peacefully. There is time yet to save them. The situation is safely postponed. It should be attended to at once.

Agent Jewell, of the Mesquero Agency, sends the following dispatch to the Indian Office:—

Telegram me at once if it is true that Congress has made no appropriation for the subsistence of these Indians. The best and star will last until July 1st. I have private arrangements to make, and want my family away from here by July 1st. You know that I am an Agent in control of these Indians on empty stomachs.

The Agent was informed that the Secretary has asked Congress to make the necessary appropriation of \$30,000.

A prominent lawyer in New Mexico sends an account of an incident where a hunting party, which included Judge Bristol, the Judge before whom Victorio was indicted for murder—was overtaken by a body of these same Mesquero Indians and accompanied for several days. Upon leaving them in a place of safety the Indians explained that Victorio had heard of Judge Bristol's presence, and was about to attempt his capture, which they had prevented by their watchfulness. They positively refused all reward.

A Secret Political Order Exposed.

DALLAS (Tex.), May 19th.—The Times today published an expose of a secret political Order known as the American Knights of Honor

Place of ob- servation.	Time of day.	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Humid.	State of the weather.
Olympia.	9:30 A. M.	30.12	59	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Portland.	9:30 A. M.	30.12	59	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
St. Louis.	9:30 A. M.	30.12	59	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
St. Paul.	9:30 A. M.	30.12	59	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
San Francisco.	9:30 A. M.	30.12	59	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
San Diego.	9:30 A. M.	30.12	59	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
San Jose.	9:30 A. M.	30.12	59	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
San Bernardino.	9:30 A. M.	30.12	59	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
San Gabriel.	9:30 A. M.	30.12	59	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
San Antonio.	9:30 A. M.	30.12	59	N. E.	Light.	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 80; minimum, 63.
River above low-water mark, 20.8; Scholastic,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the Record-Union is issued each day at 2 P. M., bringing the Eastern and coast news up to date. By this arrangement the Record-Union will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento. The regular morning edition of the Record-Union is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Colusa and Placer, and all intermediate places. The second edition matter will be found each day upon the third page.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

is a paper of special value. It is issued in semi-weekly parts, each of eight pages, and appears Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is thus the freshest weekly paper on the coast, and the only one which goes out to its readers twice a week. The family, the farm, the mine, the coast, the country home, can have no more thoroughly valuable journal than the Weekly Union, and for these reasons: It is a complete news and home paper; it is a reliable business journal; it is a fearless and impartial critic; it is thoroughly devoted to the best interests of the State and the people; it is constant in its information upon art, mechanics, agriculture, horticulture, mining, viticulture, education, popular science, market reports, etc., and is unsurpassed for its news facilities, availing as it does of the best telegraphic and other news-gathering mediums of the world. It is chaste in character, elevated in tone, scholarly in diction, and clear, logical and unmistakable in its criticisms and editorials. It is mailed to any address for \$2.50 per year.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 120 1/2 for 4s of 1907; 115 1/2 for 4 1/2s; 101 1/2 for 5s; sterling, \$4 88 1/2; silver bars, 114 1/2.
Silver in London, 52 1/2; consols, 102 1/2; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104 1/2; 4 1/2s, 116.

In San Francisco gold dollars are quoted at 1/2 discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91 1/2 cent.

Mining stocks were fairly active in San Francisco yesterday morning, and there was a small improvement in prices for some descriptions, especially for the north-easterns. The middle and some of the south-easterns were scarcely as firm as Thursday. The outside stocks are generally weak.

A residence and barn were destroyed by fire near Auburn, Placer county, yesterday.

Edward M. Kelly, who was to have been hanged at Santa Fe, N. M., yesterday, has been resented by the President until June 23d.

W. W. Ross, sentenced to be hanged, attempted to commit suicide at Pulaski, Tenn., yesterday, with morphine.

At Edwinstown, Ill., six boys were injured by a tight rope performer falling on them.

In the British House of Commons yesterday the resolution bill passed to a second reading by 353 to 45.

A fire at Leadville, Col., yesterday, destroyed \$200,000 worth of property, and caused the death of one person.

V. Lopez, aged 14, was dragged to death by a horse in San Diego county Thursday.

The will of the late ex-Governor Washburne bequeaths \$50,000 for a public library at La Crosse, Wis., and \$75,000 for an orphan asylum at Minneapolis, Minn.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Springfield, Ill., has selected Saratoga as the place for its next meeting.

During the past ten days 124 business failures occurred in the United States—an increase of seven over last week.

At Syracuse, N. Y., Miss Holmes has been found not guilty of murder.

Fourteen hundred emigrants from Bremen arrived at Baltimore yesterday, and left for the North-west.

Serious riots have broken out among the peasants in southwest Russia.

Senator Williams and Representative Blackburn have settled their differences in a mutually satisfactory manner.

The outbreak at the Mesquero Indian Agency continues to grow more serious, and an outbreak is almost certain to occur.

At Fort Madison, Ia., yesterday, Foke Wells and Cook, who killed a jail guard, were found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Miss Zoe Watkins has disappeared at St. Louis, and nothing can be learned of her whereabouts.

Augustus D. Leighton was hanged at New York yesterday for the murder of Mary Dean, his mistress.

The steamer Manifontin has been burned on Lake Superior, and a man and little girl perished.

The "Black Division" of the Nihilists in Russia have amalgamated with the "Will of the People" section.

A fire at Lyons, France, caused a loss of \$800,000. Marianne Pfeiffer has been found guilty at Nevada City of the murder of A. G. Radda, and will be imprisoned for life.

A little boy was run over by a Mission-street car in San Francisco yesterday, and was dangerously injured.

Senator Farley will soon introduce a bill for a new public building at Sacramento.

Mrs. L. B. Elliott, 51 years old, died suddenly at Chico yesterday.

Holden, a Liberal, has been elected to the late Lord Cavendish's seat in Parliament.

A mile and a sixteenth was run at Louisville yesterday in 1:45 1/2—the best time on record by 11 seconds.

Gilean was out with another "note of warning." Henry Kamp hanged himself in his barn yesterday near Geneva, Nev.

Efforts are to be made to recover the wreck of the steamer George Jonathan, lost seventeen years ago on the Oregon coast.

A woman died at Sandwich, Ill., yesterday, after a voluntary fast of four weeks.

The Mexican National Railway is completed 100 miles beyond Laredo, Texas.

Stephen G. Effler was executed at Marion, N. C., yesterday, for the murder of his wife.

The cereals of four provinces of Spain threaten to be a failure.

Major John Beeson, the oldest Mason in Michigan, died yesterday at Marquette.

Mrs. Sprague has been allowed to remove her valuable wardrobe from Canochet.

Upon the second page of this morning's Record-Union will be found the nineteenth "Agricultural Paper" and the departments of "The Quiet Hour" and "The Household." The third page contains an interesting story, fashion notes, and a portrait of George Otto Trevelyan, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland. A letter from our regular New York correspondent and other matters are given on the sixth page, while upon the seventh will be found the department of "Agriculture," poetry, and the weekly review of the San Francisco market.

GO FROM HOME TO HEAR NEWS. The Boston Globe says many "Chinamen are going East from San Francisco, because the latter place is too hot to hold them." No one here will put any impediment in the way of any Chinaman who wish to go East.

They want cats in New Zealand to catch the rabbits that are fairly eating up the land. This section can accommodate the New Zealanders with all the cats needed, and they have the thanks of the public, also, for their removal.

THERE is great difficulty in securing sailors for the United States Navy. When the troops left Mare Island last week six hundred and twenty-five men, and there had to be taken what is termed "a crowd of hankymoms."

It would, perhaps, be just as well for the man who wrote of the virtues and beauties and benefits of the north wind not to put in an appearance in this section until after the thing has blown over.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ART.

There is in Sacramento an art society which, after three years of experiment, is about to take measures for establishing itself permanently, and which deserves mention both for what it is doing and for what it may do. It is called the Bric-a-Brac Club, and was organized as an amateur association for the facilitation and encouragement of art culture. The artists of the city became members of it, and it numbered a great many really meritorious and painstaking art-students. At short intervals this club held reunions, at which the work done since the last meeting was exhibited and discussed and criticized, and at which general social intercourse was embellished by the musical and literary accomplishments of its members. These meetings have hitherto been held at the homes of citizens, and they have been instrumental in promoting sociability and in stimulating art enthusiasm. At length, however, it has been felt that the club ought to have some definite headquarters, and so it has been proposed to give two entertainments at the theater, for the purpose of assisting in this arrangement. The Bric-a-Brac Club has done much good in a quiet way hitherto, but its most important work has consisted in the demonstration made by it of what can be accomplished through organization and perseverance in this direction. If, however, it were to content itself with the position it has already reached, it certainly would not have lived up to its opportunities, and to the end that it may not fall short of the possibilities within its reach, we propose to offer a few suggestions for its benefit.

There is in England an association known as "The Art Union of London." It was established forty-five years ago, as its annual report states, "to promote the knowledge and love of the Fine Arts, and their general advancement in the British Empire, by a wide diffusion of works of 'native artists'; and to elevate Art and to encourage its Professors, by creating an increased demand for their works, and an improved taste on the part of the public." This is a very noble and commendable programme, and it is one which the Bric-a-Brac Club might very well adopt as their own. The London Art Union proceeds on the following plan. Whoever subscribes one guinea (say five dollars) becomes a member for one year. Every subscriber is entitled (1) to an impression of one or more engravings prepared exclusively for the Society; and (2) to a chance in a drawing by which a large number of prizes, consisting of works of art, are distributed among the members annually. The prizes include the right to select some work of art from the value of fifty dollars to one thousand dollars or more, from one of the public exhibitions of the current year; the said exhibitions consisting of paintings, engravings, statuary, and various kinds of work in marble, porcelain, bronze, iron, etc., all produced expressly for distribution as prizes. The subscriptions are devoted to the purchase of these works of art, after reserving two and a half per cent. to form a fund for the purpose of procuring a gallery and otherwise advancing the objects of the Association.

To give a clearer idea of the arrangements of the Art-Union, we will summarize the programme for last year. The subscriptions for 1880 amounted to about \$80,000. Of this amount \$16,000 was expended in prizes, not counting the presentation work, which was a very costly one. In 1881 it consisted of engravings of Mr. Frith's celebrated Hogarthian series entitled "The Road to Ruin." There were five of these engravings in the series, and thus every subscriber to the Art-Union obtained, for five dollars, a series of splendid engravings, besides the chance of winning one of 547 works of art, ranging in value from a \$200 painting to a silver medal, but each and all real works of art, selected by a council of renowned artists and connoisseurs. The popularity of this enterprise is attested by its wonderful vogue. The London Art-Union has subscribers in the very ends of the earth. In 1881 it received no fewer than 230 subscriptions from South Australia alone, while a Sydney member carried off the \$750 prize in the same year. And it has been of incalculable benefit to art in England and indeed all over the world. It has in fact fairly created a taste for art where it had no existence before, and, as the last report states, "it may be asserted, without room for contradiction, that amongst the masses of English art-lovers, no more esteemed by rightly judging people, a very large number are indebted, in a greater or less degree, to the Art-Union of London, for welcome aid, when first struggling on the lower rounds of the 'temple of fame'—and not by a few this fact is often frankly acknowledged."

Now what the Art-Union of London has done for English Art, it is we think possible for the Bric-a-Brac Club to do for California Art, by moving on the same lines. A State Art-Union might with entire consistency be organized at the capital of the State, and by inviting subscriptions for the purchase of native art works, to be distributed annually among the subscribers, interested in the undertaking would be sustained, native art would be encouraged, and the public taste at the same time be cultivated. It would doubtless be necessary to modify the Art-Union programme so far as to omit the annual presentation engraving, but every other detail could be followed without change. All works of art could properly be included in the prize list: Painting, both oil and water colors; drawing, in pencil, chalk, sepia, etc.; plaque and screen painting and China painting, embroidery and decorative art work of every description, would naturally be included. In this way a distinct and effective encouragement could be given to native talent, and a State pride would speedily be begotten which would ultimately tend to attract the influence of our wealthy men more and more toward local art enterprise. The scheme which we here propose affords a nucleus for a California Art School which will not be provincial, but which will draw out whatever of real talent and ability the State can furnish, and create a home market for the products of this talent. And this noble and important enterprise really seems to be made for the Bric-a-Brac Club to undertake. That organization has already almost worked out the somewhat narrow field it originally proposed to occupy. It has proved stronger than it at first appeared. It has shown itself capable of earnest work. We believe that it can undertake the scheme we have

suggested, and carry it out successfully. It certainly has a much brighter horizon before it than the London Art Union had forty-five years ago. And if the club is prepared to accept this important and beneficent mission, we will take an early opportunity of following up this initial suggestion with some others which may tend to extend the influence of the Association, and also to popularize it.

FREE TRADE "BOURBOINISM"

A San Francisco journal which sometimes discusses Free Trade without comprehending it, has made a remarkable discovery, namely, that "outside of the 'schools' the chief advocacy of Free Trade 'comes from the Bourbons of the press 'and of Congress.' Most people probably did not know before that the New York *Nation*, *Times*, *Evening Post*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Boston Advertiser*, the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and many other journals of supposed liberal and advanced views, represented the 'Bourbonism' of the press. Our contemporary, however, has made this discovery, and at the same time has ascertained to its own satisfaction that Adam Smith, Ricardo, John Stuart Mill, Professor Fawcett, McCulloch, Professor Sumner, David A. Wells, and company, are old fogies, and obsolete 'doctrinaires,' and that Ben Butler, Henry Carey, and such distinguished economists, are the only reliable lights in this connection. Our contemporary, however, fairly overflows with wonderful discoveries. Here is another first-class 'find.' 'In school and at college nearly everyone who has any position—'time opinions on the subject is a free trader, while in the busy world 'outside almost everyone who has 'acquired a practical knowledge 'bearing on economic questions and is not 'personally interested in foreign commerce 'may be set down as a protectionist.' This is singular, if true. But is it true? At school and in college it is usually sought to instill correct principles. These principles are necessarily based upon actual experience. Neither Adam Smith nor John Stuart Mill evolved their conclusions from their imaginations. They first ascertained the facts, and then drew their inferences from them. Political economy does not consist of 'abstract propositions,' as our contemporary appears to suppose. If, therefore, free trade principles are of a character to appeal with irresistible force to the unbiased mind, it must be because their demonstration is convincing. And it would be amazing indeed if the student whose opinion had been formed by close observation of actual phenomena should on going into the world find that these phenomena were somehow entirely different from their former appearance. In truth, however, the student finds no such change. Every intelligent man who has been well grounded in economic principles is and remains an advocate of free trade. Every unprejudiced and educated man must be an advocate of free trade. For what is the converse of such a position? Obviously, a belief in hampered and restricted trade. Is that an 'advanced' view? Is that a view of which an intelligent republican need not be ashamed? Is the proposition that it is better to fetter trade than to have it free, a rational and an enlightened one? The fact is that Protection is Bourbon to the core. It is on the same intellectual plane with religious intolerance, with press censorship, with sumptuary laws, with slavery. And any advocate of that medieval policy who is simple enough, like our contemporary, to admit that 'in school and in college nearly everyone 'is a free trader,' thereby gives away the whole of his case. Protection is a system by which the few are enabled to rob the many, by first deceiving them. It has no economic justification and no moral defense. It will last no longer than the period necessary to educate the American people to a full perception of the manner in which they are plundered and oppressed under it.

PENDLETON'S REPORT.

Senator Pendleton's report on the Civil Service bill presents the salient facts of the case with commendable clearness and force. And every man who has any acquaintance with politics knows that the impeachment of the existing system is absolutely true in every particular. It is true that the spoils system has had, among other sinister results, the effect of degrading the Presidential office, and of compelling whoever fills it to spend his time in reviewing the claims of candidates, and in deciding between rival claimants, and in hearing the statements of Congressmen about their friends for whom they want office. In short, the office has been changed, and, as Senator Pendleton points out, the enormous expansion of the Civil Service has increased and intensified these changes, until to-day the President is anything but the officer contemplated under the Constitution. It is clear that unless this situation is altered and reformed the whole Government must become corrupted and demoralized. In fact it has already suffered these evil modifications to a great extent. The spoils system has, however, demoralized Congress quite as much as the Executive, and Mr. Pendleton might have found arguments close at hand for the changes which he so ably advocates. It is unfortunately not at all probable that the present Congress will pass the Civil Service reform bill. It will not pass it unless it has reason to believe that it will remain a dead letter. For it has been tested on that issue, and it has already gone over to the side of the spoils system. Nevertheless, Mr. Pendleton will not, it is to be hoped, take his hand from the plow. Public sentiment on this issue is growing more definite continually. The American people will not much longer support or tolerate politicians who employ platforms only as 'molasses to catch flies.' It is even possible that by 1884 the country will be ripe for the presentation of Civil Service reform as a positive issue, and when the time comes the spoils system will be abolished at one blow.

SPAIN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

It is said that Spain contemplates the possibility of an active policy in regard to Northern Africa, in the event of a spread of the Moslem fanaticism which has been inflamed by the French course in Tunis. There is some apprehension that the intervention of France in Egypt may be seized upon by the Mussulmans as an excuse for a general uprising, in which even Spain thinks her opportunity well consist. Three hundred years ago the ideas and intentions of Spain upon a ques-

tion of this kind would have been of the first importance to all Europe, but now it does not add anything to our belief in her ability to be told that she has an army of 130,000 men. For it is a long time since Spanish armies have done anything at all remarkable, outside of their speed record. They have run away scores of times. They have deserted their allies with every circumstance of poltroonery and shame. They have established a notoriety for preposterous bragadoocio and actual cowardice. All their valor has been expended in tumults and insurrections. Instead of destroying the enemy they have generally preferred to murder their own officers and to plunder their own countrymen. It is true that the Moors also have degenerated, and that they no longer resemble the martial race that swept Spain from the sea to the mountains in former days. But then they had to contend with a warlike people, and now they would have to encounter a nation of empty boasters and feeble fighters. We do not think that a modern Spanish army is greatly to be relied on or greatly to be feared by any power. If such an army undertakes active operations in Africa, it is very likely to be dispersed in the first battle, no matter who or what its antagonists are. And neither Bismarck nor the Pope can put into the superstition-ridden and emaciated Spanish nation the vigor and pith which centuries of bigotry and priestly tyranny have deprived it of.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.

One of the provisions in the new Repression bill authorizes the infliction of heavy fines, in the shape of compensation, upon districts in which outrages have occurred, and the perpetrators are shielded by the people. This is an experiment which has sometimes been tried in war times with particularly good effect, and it seems quite possible that it may serve the same purpose in Ireland. The sympathy of the people with the most detestable and cowardly criminals has just been assumed by Mr. Dillon, in contradiction of Mr. Gladstone's theory that the shielding of these brutes was due to intimidation. Certainly Mr. Gladstone's view is very much the least discreditable to the Irish people, for whereas if they are terrorized it is possible to believe them not in sympathy with the outrages, on the other hypothesis they must be supposed to be as ferocious, cruel and treacherous as the ruffians they shelter. In either case, however, the fining of a district given over to outrages is calculated to do good, for if the whole population are in sympathy with the criminals they ought to share the penalties of the outrages; and if they are not in sympathy with the outrages they will be moved to assist justice in laying hold upon the actual wrongdoers. It is also possible that if assassination and mutilation and the other atrocities which are so frequent in Ireland, are made very expensive to all concerned, they will be looked upon less complacently by the Irish people generally. The experiment seems well worth trying, in any event, and if Dillon is right it cannot be complained of as unjust in principle.

THE MESCALERO APACHES.

The Agent of the Mescalero Apaches writes to the Department of the Interior that since Congress has failed to make appropriations for subsisting them it will be prudent to transfer them to the War Department, inasmuch as their provisions will be exhausted by July 1st, and as they have no means of supporting themselves it will then be impossible to keep them on the reservation. Starvation being their only prospect under the existing circumstances, the Agent thinks that troops should be detailed to make them starve quietly, for as he sensibly remarks "nothing short of fear can compel them to 'remain on the reservation and starve.' And now if Congress, as usual, fails to do anything in the premises, and these Indians, finding themselves doomed to starvation, break out of the reservation and go to plundering to subsist themselves, we have no doubt it will be said that their conduct is a fresh proof of the incorrigible nature of the 'red devils,' and that it shows the necessity of shooting them all. If Congress means to kill them it would be much more 'practical' to have them shot down while they are on the reservation. In that case they would have taken no lives and destroyed no property. As it is, however, the Agent's sarcastic appeal will probably produce no effect, and when the provisions are exhausted the Mescalero Apaches will go on the warpath in accordance with immemorial custom. That is the way we govern the Indians. It is surprising that we should ever have any trouble with them.

SACRIFICING SUBSTANCE FOR SHADOW.

Bismarck appears to have been sacrificing substance for shadow of late years in a very surprising and indeed lamentable way. In order to obtain the means of forcing upon Germany a number of bad and mischievous domestic measures he has abandoned all his gains in the struggle with the Vatican, and has allowed the Pope to secure an attitude of dominance over the State. His submission to Rome has been complete and unconditional. He has surrendered everything, and he has received nothing in return. And all this enormous and dangerous sacrifice to the end that the internal condition of the Empire might be made very much worse than before. Never in fact did a really great man labor so hard to undo the best work of his own most useful years. Had Bismarck died in 1871 he would have been his country's greatest hero for centuries to come. But ever since the consolidation of the Empire was achieved he seems to have been laboring to produce a state of affairs actually incompatible with its cohesion after his death. His mania for paternal government, in fact, is very plainly sowing the seeds of a revolutionary spirit whose ultimate explosion may reduce Germany once more into fragments.

MELVILLE AND THE SENATE.

The Senate has indefinitely postponed a resolution of thanks proposed for Melville, late Chief Engineer of the Jeannette. Of course this action is under the circumstances almost equivalent to an impeachment of Melville, and it is therefore more necessary to inquire upon what grounds it was taken. The presumption is that the Senate has done this thing on the strength of a rumor to the effect that Melville did not show sufficient energy in prosecuting the search for De Long and his

party. Such a charge has been made, but so far as we are aware it rests upon no sufficient foundation. Melville, it appears from his letters, was satisfied that De Long and his companions had perished soon after the two messengers from the De Long party came in. It is a fair presumption that in coming to this conclusion he was guided by knowledge which fully justified him in it. Certainly the facts themselves prove that his belief was well founded, for it is now certain that De Long and his party must have been dead when the two messengers arrived, or very soon thereafter. Melville was on the ground, and knew what could and what could not be done. There is no reason to suspect him of faint-heartedness or lack of energy, in fact, and the action of the United States Senate in thus casting public reproach upon a brave officer who has just gone through great hardships in the service of his country, is ill calculated to increase the efficiency of the enthusiasm of the navy, or to make posts of danger welcome to the members of that branch of the service.

THE IRISH EVICTIONS.

The Parnellites are complaining that evictions are still proceeding, and that they are hardening the hearts of the Irish people against the Government, and making them cease to regret the Dublin assassinations. Of course the Parnellites would be very sorry if their countrymen should cease to regret those crimes; but if they are sincere in their desire to prevent this, why do they so act in Parliament as to hinder the passage of the measure which would put a stop to the evictions? The Arrears of Rent bill is the measure to which we refer. It cannot be approached until the Repression bill has been acted upon. The Repression bill is not aimed at law-abiding citizens, but at criminals. It is avowed and undoubted purpose is to restore order and protection for life and property, to Ireland. Why should the Parnellites attack and oppose such a law, and speak of it as though it were in some way an outrage upon the Irish people? They must see, with the rest of the world, that the present state of affairs in that country is intolerable. The statistics of outrages published a few days ago were enough to appal any one. No country which permits such a flood of crime to sweep over it can hope to prosper, and the most astonishing feature of the case is that whatever measures are proposed to put a stop to this anarchy are instantly denounced as injuries. It might be thought that the Parnellites wished to maintain the existing condition of things, if they did not declare that they deplore it. But since they deplore it, why do they not help the Government to put down crime with the strong hand? Why do they take the part of obstructionists, and thus really keep up the agitation which issues in these murders and outrages? They say the Repression Act is severe and stringent. Well, it is not about time for the Government to introduce severe and stringent measures when the law is set at naught, when a list of between fourteen and fifteen hundred outrages in less than a twelvemonth has just been capped by a double assassination almost without a parallel for atrocity? The fact is that the complaints against Coercion and Repression Acts are becoming preposterous in view of the actual condition of Ireland, and the position of Parnell and his followers is rendered anomalous and irrational by the glaring contrast between their professions and their practice.

PROCEEDING MORE CAUTIOUSLY.

Secretary Teller now states that he does not propose a general and simultaneous armament of the Indians, but that he intends to get their arms from them little by little, as opportunity presents. This is a much more prudent resolve than his first one, for there are not enough troops in the United States to disarm all the Indians at once, and the only effect of such an experiment would probably be to create a demand for a new army. If, however, the Indians can be talked into surrendering their arms, so that they do it cheerfully, that is quite another question. It is true that there may be some doubts as to the persuasive powers of the Indian Agents in such a cause, but no harm can come from making the attempt. And if the Secretary has fresh occupations of a peaceful nature ready for the disarmed Indians, as he suggests, the experiment can be carried a step further. We confess we have little confidence in its results, partly because we think the Indians are not at all likely to see the point of the new policy, and partly because even if they could be induced to give up the arms they have now, no guarantee could be had that they would not procure other weapons as soon as they wanted them. In fact the disarming project appears to us to indicate on the part of Mr. Teller a very vague and untrustworthy view of Indian character; a view suggestive rather of Secretary Hunt's ideas on nautical matters than the well-considered conclusions of a Secretary having personal experience of such matters.

THE GREENBACKERS.

It seems that there are still some Greenbackers in Pennsylvania, and that they think themselves strong enough to put up a State ticket. One sign of their weakness, however, consists in their introduction of a number of other issues of a heterogeneous character, partly anti-monopolist and partly protectionist. It is possible that they may muster enough votes to add another element of uncertainty to the coming campaign, which is already triangular, and which they wish to make quadrangular. That their numbers will be smaller than at the last election is to be presumed, since the spread of knowledge is continually extinguishing in some minds the fallacies upon which such parties subsist. It is not to be expected that the kind of people who naturally take to Greenbackism will become extinct for a long time, however. There will always be a certain small percentage of perverse and half-opened mentalities which are incapable of seeing things straight, and which can be relied upon to take the wrong side of every issue. The fact that there has ceased to be any excuse for the survival of Greenbackism is not sufficient to send these people back to the ranks of common sense. The truth is that they have no affinity for what Carlyle used to call "the Eternal Verities." They are intellectual "cranks," and such they will remain to the end, in all probability. They will go on supporting obsolete delusions

and worn-out fallacies with a certain grim enthusiasm, and when all the world has left them far behind they will continue to hold meetings and pass resolutions, and believe that they alone have the truth with them, and that the masses of men are wedded to error. It is not worth while to try to enlighten this class of people, for they are of those who, according to the scriptures, cannot be separated from their folly even by grinding them in a mortar; a process, it is scarcely necessary to say, far too harsh and uncompromising ever to be seriously thought of in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

AN INSTRUCTIVE EXAMPLE.

All history teaches that power is sure to be abused if unchecked, and that weakness is sure to be oppressed, if not protected. Nor does the acceptance of democratic theories by a people predispose them any more to magnanimity or equity. Republican institutions are not more effective than monarchical in modifying the natural tendency to crush the feeble which is a manifestation of those primordial laws on the inexorable working of which depends the survival of the fittest. A case in point has recently occurred. The Senate Railroad Committee has reported on a bill to incorporate the Cherokee Central Railroad and Telegraph Company, and it appears from the report that it is not proposed to ask the permission of the Indians, through whose lands the projected road is to be carried. If it were contemplated to put a road through land owned by white citizens, as a matter of course arbitration and compensation would be provided for where condemnation was necessary. But with Indians the case is different. It is not thought necessary to treat them as if they had any rights. The bill referred to merely authorizes the Indian local authorities "to have jurisdiction for the proper protection of 'their nations or citizens from loss or 'damage sustained by them in consequence 'of any unauthorized actions or doings of 'the company,' and the report thinks that in view of this provision the Indian authorities "cannot reasonably withhold 'their approval of the right of way granted 'by the bill to said company.' But if the Indians should regard the matter from a different standpoint, then, say the committee, "their action would 'be regarded in no other light than an 'unreasonable obstruction to the imperative 'demands of the commerce of the country,' which is to say, that in that case the road will be built in spite of the opposition of the Indians. Now what is particularly interesting about this whole matter is, that nothing is said of offering to compensate the Indians for the proposed invasion of their territory. It is beyond question that such an invasion will be a flagrant violation of treaty rights, and in fact an outrage such as Congress would not dare to offer to a foreign power. But the Indians are treated precisely as though they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect; as if, in short, it were preferable to insult and rob and injure them than to treat them fairly. There is no reason to suppose that they would offer any resistance to the projected railroad if they were approached properly, and given a fair compensation, but it appears determined that they shall not be compensated, and that their rights shall be trampled under foot in the most wanton way. It is really a difficult thing to believe that a Congressional Committee capable of making so nefarious a proposition as this can be composed of honest men.

IGNATIEFF AND THE JEWS.

Why General Ignatieff should have set his diplomatic heart so strongly upon the expulsion of the Jews from Russia is a question not easily answered. Clearly, however, he considered that measure necessary to the success of his domestic policy, and having been defeated by the Ministry upon it he has become sulky, and it is now said that he contemplates resignation. The Ministers who refused to agree to the expulsion of the Jews based their action upon the loss involved to the State in the enforcement of such a policy. They say that Russia has already incurred damages amounting to over \$100,000,000 through the persecution of the Jews, and that to drive them all out of the country would come near to bankrupting the latter. It is possible that this is one of the results Ignatieff desires to bring about. Or perhaps his main object is to flatter the peasants by seeming to concede their prejudiced demands. Ignatieff has been charged with the evolution of a domestic policy which should produce peace and safety from the Nihilists, and he appears to have thought from the first that it was prudent to deliver the Jews up to the populace as scapegoats for the Court and the Czar. As, however, the persecution of the Jews has not had the effect of quieting the Nihilists or making the coronation of the Czar a safe proceeding, the new programme is in a great measure discredited, and the Ministry probably, not believing greatly in Ignatieff, were glad of an opportunity to check him. Certainly he has not been at all successful thus far, and want of success at such a crisis must soon lead to disgrace, so that his proposed resignation may be little more than an attempt to anticipate dismissal. The Russian statesman who has stopped by the finger of the blow-gave forth a single sound. Then came the collection of such reeds known as the "Pandeon pipes," which were probably the same as the "organ" of the Bible. The utility of holes pierced in the side of the reed was next discovered, and thus a considerable advance in the art of flute-making was brought about. Mr. Radcliff exhibited and played upon some of these elementary instruments. An Egyptian pipe, called the Arghoon, which the jeweler said was still used by boatmen in the Nile, had two reeds, one with holes for the production of something resembling a tune, the other acting merely as a drone. The leg-bones of large birds or animals were sometimes made into flutes, hence the use of the name "tibia" for instruments of this character. The lecturer then went on to show how improvements had, one by one, been effected, illustrating his remarks by wonderfully skillful exhibitions of the powers of the various instruments described. A brilliant performance by Mr. Radcliff and his pupil, Mr. Hollis, on modern flutes, brought this most interesting and instructive lecture to a conclusion.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENTS.

The veteran army officers are greatly disturbed by the bill to compel them to retire from the service after a certain age, but sufficient attention has hardly been given to the ludicrous feature of this business. General Sherman was at first strongly in favor of the bill, which he regarded as calculated to brighten up the army wonderfully by clearing it of fossils. But after he had arranged at Washington to support it with all the influence he could bring to bear, and when he had started on a Western tour, the startling intelligence reached him that if it was passed he himself would have to retire under its provisions, and also General Sheridan. Sherman lost no time in dispatching orders to have the bill "hung up" until he could get back to Washington, and now it is understood that he is exerting himself to have it modified so as to exempt himself and Sheridan from its operation. The younger officers are of course in favor of it, and as it would apply only to men who have long since ceased to be fit for active service, and are consequently only ob-

structing the path of the active officers, it is probably in the interest of army efficiency, and should pass.

WAITING FOR THE END.

It is said that there is great curiosity to see the execution of Guiteau. Perhaps the curiosity-seekers had better restrain themselves until the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has decided whether or not the assassin shall have a new trial. But supposing that the position of his counsel are not indorsed by the Court, it will still be desirable that Guiteau's execution should partake as little as possible of the character of a spectacle. We are glad to know that the laws of the District prohibit all display on such occasions, and that visitors cannot be admitted to the jail to witness the execution. He should be hanged as quietly as possible, that his detestable vanity may derive no consolation from the last scene, and also that the fools who seek such morbid gratification may for once be disappointed.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The President is greatly worried by applications for appointment on the Tariff Commission. Every great protected interest wants representation upon it, and none of them are willing to have any economist of reputation appointed. The Massachusetts protectionists object to Edward Atkinson, of Boston, whose name has been suggested. Mr. Atkinson is a Free Trader, and one of the best informed statisticians and political economists in the country. That is

MANHATTANISMS.

LIVING, DYING AND MANEUVERING IN NEW YORK.

The Backward Spring—Fatal Effect of Attending Funerals—Stagnant Career of an Argonaut—Etc.

(Correspondence of the Broomstick.)

NEW YORK, May 12, 1882.

Some six weeks ago we all felt confident of an early spring, and our confidence was justified by the manifestations of external nature. But, instead of the vernal weather expected, we have since had, for the most part, raw, gusty, uncomfortable weather, which would do credit to the most obstinate March. We have not been favored with twenty-four consecutive hours of bright light spring in the last two months and a half. As a consequence the season, which early in April was very forward, is now remarkably backward, more so, indeed, than it has been for years. It is folly for any of us to pretend, while we live in or around New York, to enjoy genuine participation in spring. We have no such season. March is the worst kind of winter, and April is usually only a modification thereof, while May bears commonly a very close resemblance to summer. In this immediate latitude there are really but two seasons in the year—summer and winter; the former extending from about May 1st to the close of October; the latter from November to the end of April. In any sort of calculation, we may as well omit spring and autumn, which do not exist out of the imagination and the rhyming effusions of the weekly newspapers. The weather we have been having for weeks past has been of little benefit to anybody, except physicians and undertakers. It has been singularly

PRODUCTIVE OF PNEUMONIA.—More than 200 deaths have occurred from this disease in the last fortnight—and naturally enough, since the temperature has been so variable—20° to 25° in 24 hours. Often between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. it will be decidedly warm; but by 3 or 4 o'clock there will be a sharp chill in the air. The mornings would be genial and the evenings bleak, or the evenings mild and the mornings cold. No one has known how to dress from day to day; whether to open the windows or kindle fresh fires; whether to leave for the country the following week or defer the annual departure for another month. Such sudden changes are the most prolific causes of pneumonia, which can scarcely be guarded against, and which is as likely to carry off an athlete as an invalid, a child as an old man, a very abstemious person as a debauchee. Pneumonia is very prevalent, I believe, on the California coast, particularly in the region around San Francisco. But I know of no neighborhood in which there are so many and so fatal cases as here and hereabout. It seems as if half the people who die, die of pneumonia. If one reads the obituary columns, one will find an alarming proportion of the mortality due to that ailment. Kidney trouble, in some form, is another prolific

SOURCE OF DISSOLUTION. These two disorders, it would appear, kill three-quarters or seven-eighths of our population. Physicians express surprise at the remarkable increase of the two diseases and their growing fatality. If a New Yorker might be insured against those distempers, he would have, I should suppose, a very fair chance of attaining considerable longevity. A fertile cause of pneumonia is attending funerals at this unsettled season. The windows of the houses are generally opened, as they should be, and sitting or standing in a draft is always dangerous. Besides, going to the grave, and standing hatless in the open air, is the reverse of prudent. There is no place where persons are apt to take cold than at a funeral; and a cold, though ordinarily regarded as a trifling, is full of peril, and ever the beginning of pneumonia. I have heard of a score of deaths in the last three months from pneumonia, contracted at funerals. Seven persons got pneumonia from going to funerals early in April, and three of the cases proved fatal. Thus funerals beget funerals, and death, in a sense, becomes contagious.

A MAN OF MULTITUDINOUS FRIENDS. The last number of the *North American* contains a paper, "Days with Longfellow," by Samuel Ward, who is better known as Sam. Ward-lobbyist, dinner-giver, epicure and man of the world. Those acquainted with him in those capacities alone will hardly recognize him as a litterateur, although he has been such from his youth. Ward is a strange and versatile character. No one I can think of has so thoroughly combined the scholar, adventurer, gourmet, traveler, author, connoisseur and man about town. He is indeed wholly exceptional; he is full of opposites and surprises, and has had, on the whole, a remarkable and diversified career. He has had several fortunes, and spent them in prodigal, though not in vulgar fashion; for he has culture, delicacy and taste, and is not inclined to mere display, or excess of any kind. He was well born, well bred, well educated; being the son of Samuel Ward, of the firm of Price, Ward & King, one of the largest and best-known private bankers in New York. His first wife was a sister of the present John Jacob Astor, and the grand-daughter of the first John Jacob, who founded the fortunes of the family. After her death he married, in Paris, the daughter of a British physician, and agreed with her so ill that they

SEPARATED BY MUTUAL CONSENT. That must have been 40 years ago, and he has never since sought to enlarge his connubial experience, owing, perhaps, to his bad luck in wives. While his father was rich the younger Samuel was liberally supplied with money, and he also got considerable property by his first wife; but the disastrous failure of the house of which his father was a member, prevented the continuance of the paternal allowance, and then his inroads upon the means gained by his Astor alliance soon dissipated them. His change of circumstances came while he was still abroad, and as it has always been impossible for him to live without a large supply of money, from some source, he decided to return to his native land in order to replenish his exchequer. This was about the time the gold excitement in California and the great immigration thither. He went, with thousands of others, to the Pacific coast, and made—some say by his connection with a bank bearing a scriptural name—as much as \$300,000 or \$400,000. He came back East with his new fortune, and lived sumptuously, while it lasted. He was variously occupied here and in Europe for some years, and, after the breaking out of the civil war, appeared in Washington as a lobbyist. Excellently qualified for such employment, from his wide acquaintance with public and prominent men; from his agreeable address and conspicuous social tact, he had great success, and was recently recognized as the chief of the lobby. Dinner-giving was his strong point, and few of Ward's political guests were able to resist his arguments in favor of or against any bill or measure, after they had partaken of his dainty and

BOUNTIFUL HOSPITALITY. Some idea of what he considers a modest dinner may be gathered from this anecdote. A noted New York financier, who was interested in having a certain matter brought before Congress, mentioned it to Ward. The lobbyist told him the thing could be easily arranged by giving a little dinner to a few of his friends. "All right," said the financier, "go ahead." Three weeks later a bill was sent in from

the leading restaurant, and it amounted to \$1,500. This is Sam. Ward's standard of a little dinner. Ward has now retired from the lobby, having made another fortune, this time by operating in Wall street, backed by the counsel and assistance of James R. Keene, Charles J. Osborne, W. E. Conner, Rufus Hatch, Wm. R. Travers, George M. Pullman, Horace Porter, Junius Morgan and others. His home is here, and he frequently entertains his friends at his rooms in Clinton place. Several years since, James R. Keene gave him \$50,000 as an evidence of his appreciation of Ward's kindness in taking care of him through a long illness. Ward recently insisted on returning the amount, having acquired sufficient means of his own. The ex-lobbyist is entirely good-hearted and generous to a fault. He owns so many graces of mind and manner that he creates friends everywhere. He is on intimate terms with Wm. M. Evans, Henry Ward Beecher, Lester Wallack, James Gordon Bennett, Edwin Booth, Samuel J. Tilden, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Kelly, August Belmont, S. L. M. Barbour, Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, Pierre Bonaparte, John G. Whittier, Royal Phelps, Dr. Fordyce Barker, George Bancroft, Wm. H. Vanderbilt and

MOST PROMINENT MEN. Whatever their calling, throughout the land. He is on a familiar footing, too, with Gladstone, Gambetta, Bismarck, Count de Chambord, Dom Pedro (of Brazil), Robert Browning, the Prince of Wales, Alfred Tennyson, Victor Hugo, Thomas Huxley, Cardinal Manning, the Archbishop of York, King Umberto, Kossuth, Count Andrassy, Herbert Spencer, the Duke of Argyll, and many of the celebrities of the Old World. Few men living in a private station have so many distinguished acquaintances. He could not help up reminders of almost any notable as readily as he has written those of Longfellow. He is a mine of information; he is a critical Greek and Latin scholar, a modern linguist, a brilliant talker, a delightful companion, and has a commanding genius for dinners. Notwithstanding the taint of adventurer that clings to him, he seems to be thoroughly liked by everybody, who holds that, if he be not overweighted with principle, he is certainly a very good fellow. Sam Ward must be close upon 70 now; he is stout, short-necked, ruddy, bold, wholly amiable, and ever beaming with the memory of numberless good stories and delicious dinners.

THE REVERSE SIDE OF THE PICTURE. Another advance in prices has been made here within a few weeks, and as they were very high before, the last upward turn must be serious in its consequences. The advance is in necessities as well as in luxuries. Meats and household provisions are materially dearer; so are rents, articles of wearing apparel, and nearly everything else. No city in the world of any age or settled conditions begins to be so expensive as this. It is not strange that the outside public marvels how New Yorkers live; they marvel at it themselves. With fully seven-eighths of our entire population life is a constant, bitter struggle. The circumstances of more than half a million of people—the laboring and mechanic tenement-house class—may well be considered desperate, since they have no prospect of relief from their unwholesome and demoralizing environment. Then there are some hundreds of thousands of native Americans, intelligent, educated, industrious, more or less fastidious, who depend on salaries and shop-keeping, and who at best merely eke out a subsistence. On all these, an increase of fifteen to twenty per cent. in the cost of living is a great hardship, especially when they have no corresponding power to earn. Nobody imagines how much self-denial they are forced to practice, but they must strain to provide for themselves decently, and keep out of debt. There is far more privation among them than would be believed; for they are too proud to complain, they carefully conceal their needs and their sufferings. They keep up appearances when the reality is sad enough. They may not be fairly driven to the wall, though they are continually tending there. They live a half-life, leaning on hopes that are never realized. The gloomy inside of a great city is much of the time presented to them. It is estimated that

A SMALL FAMILY. A man and wife and two children, cannot get on here with any degree of comfort for less than \$5,000 a year. If this be correct, and I am confident it is, the bulk of New Yorkers must have a hard experience. How do they manage? To what shifts do they revert? Who supplies necessary de-

mands? No answer has ever been given to such questions, nor is any likely to be given. Despite the activity of business and the general prosperity, thousands of persons are at present seeking employment in vain. A wife, they have had special trade, no particular training in any kind of work. Many of them are foreigners, freshly arrived; more are persons from the country, drawn thither by the report of the commercial briskness prevalent in town. The growing needs of the multitude may be judged by the fact that the number of women employed in the city is steadily augmenting. They now fill all sorts of situations. Formerly they were in domestic teachers, seamstresses, milliners, dress-makers, lecturers, domestics; to-day they are saleswomen, florists, accountants, telegraph operators, bar-maids, physicians, solicitors, journalists, cashiers, correspondents, managers, copyists, authors, clerks and small manufacturers of every kind. They are constantly entering into new industries, and supporting not parents only, but brothers and husbands, who are invalids, physically or mentally, or indolent or incapable, and have enough to be peticion pensioners rather than honorable suicides. But has New York ever been making more money or spending more lavishly than it is now? Probably not. But the New York that makes a deal of money and spends lavishly is only a few thousands; while they who are poor and struggling and twisting and turning and pinching to keep at a dull, dreary level, must be counted by the hundreds of thousands.

VARIETIES. The erection of a new and elegant family hotel, something like the Vendome in Boston, but to exceed it in cost and elaborate appointment, is contemplated on the vacant lots at the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. Several capitalists are interested in the enterprise. When William H. Vanderbilt was born, some sixty years ago, his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, was not worth it, said, \$100,000. But the Commodore died with an estate of \$50,000,000, and his eldest son's property is asserted to have a value to-day of more than \$100,000,000. With what amazing rapidity vast fortunes increase!

The widow of Frank Leslie—his second wife—lives, since his death, taking entire charge of his business, as he desired her to do, and has brought his complicated affairs into excellent shape. She has paid off all his creditors, won several important suits, and has several important suits pending against her, and is personally superintending and conducting the publishing of ten weeklies and monthlies, spending nine or ten hours daily at the office in Park place. She is an incarnation of business, although she is, I hear, an accomplished and interesting woman, and clears some \$200,000 annually, which is entirely her own. In legal phrase, she is Frank Leslie, and so signs checks, notes and contracts. Who says women are not practical?

Edwin Booth has, I understand, declined, gracefully but firmly, the dinner which his admirers and friends wished to give him before his departure for Europe on the 21st inst. instead of the little Delmonico breakfast, near two years ago, was testimonial enough.

Perry Belmont has been repeatedly mentioned by the newspapers here and else-

where as the grandson of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, of Lake Erie fame. His grandfather was Commodore Matthew C. Perry, brother of Oliver H., who was consequently his granduncle. Before Henry James, Jr., sailed for Europe last week, he told a fellow traveler, who was talking to him of the vague ending of his "Portrait of a Lady," that he supposed every intelligent reader would understand that Isabel Archer returned to Rome, and entered the convent in the "Piazza Navona," where she had left Percy Osmond, her step-daughter. Few readers of the world, I fancy, had any such idea of the denouement. CHAUBERT.

A MONUMENT FOR REV. ISAAC OWEN.—Rev. Isaac Owen was chosen by the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1848, to superintend the work of planting Methodism in California. He came overland in 1849, and entered at once upon the work with a zeal and energy surpassed by none since the days of apostleship. From the hour of his arrival to the day that he fell at his post, in 1856, he sought no respite from labor. Though only fifty-seven years of age when called home, he was old and worn out by the toils and hardships of a service which was dearer to him than life itself. His remains were laid away in the Santa Clara Cemetery, but no stone marks the spot where the fallen hero is slumbering. At the last session of the California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the undersigned were appointed a committee to care for the grave. We deem it fitting to ask aid in erecting a plain, inexpensive monument in memory of him whose self-sacrificing spirit was so conspicuous while he labored with us. To place the grave in a condition at all suitable will require \$300. No man on this coast had more friends than Rev. Isaac Owen in the earlier days of California. Many of these survive. To them we appeal for aid in the proposed work. Those who have come after him are also asked for contributions. Large sums are not asked; but all are solicited to give a little. We would like the money by June 1st. It may be sent to our Treasurer, John Widney, Santa Clara. The press, by copying this appeal, will render great service to the cause. W. Oliver, R. Beatty, J. Widney, A. E. Pomeroy, M. D. Back.

A PERSECUTED MERCHANT.—Z. Epstein, of New York, is undergoing tribulations that clearly entitle him to a front rank in the great army of martyrs. Mr. Epstein is a merchant, and refused to close his store at 7 o'clock P. M., as other merchants did, whereupon certain persons, acting for or in the interest of the other merchants, have subjected him to a series of the most perplexing and absurd annoyances. In the first place, the glass of his show window was painted; then when he had it replaced it was broken. The next thing was an advertisement in the papers that Mr. Epstein wanted cash boys, and for two days his store resembled a reform school playground. A second advertisement called for two hundred laborers to apply at Mr. Epstein's place between the hours of 2 and 5, which are the shopping hours for ladies. They came in droves and frightened the shopgirls away. The last resort was to advertise for a dog in Mr. Epstein's name, and the effect of advertising was again exhibited. The poor man is wondering what will be done next.

MARRIED LADY.—First Deputy Sheriff of New York City, recently said to a prominent newspaper reporter: "I had a very weak and painful back, and could find nothing to relieve it until I tried Kidney-Wort. I have less than four bottles of which cured me completely. I have recommended it highly."

The name Cape of Good Hope was given by John II. of Portugal, who augured well of future discoveries, having found the extremity of Africa.

Keep your bowels and kidneys in a healthy state by the use of Kidney-Wort.

SAN FRANCISCO CARDS.

SAN FRANCISCO

Business Directory

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Frank Bros.—General Agents for the West. Moving and Reaping Machine Co., 310 & 321 Market St. Baker & Hamilton—Importers of Agricultural Implements and Hardware. Agents of the Pacific Agricultural Works, 7 to 19 Front street. David A. Hawley—Importer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements. 119 and 121 Market Street. George A. Davis & Co.—Manufacturers Agents, 322 and 324 Market Street.

ARTISTS.

Hessworth—Optician and Photographer, No. 12 Montgomery Street. Established in 1851.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Pacific Business College and Telegraphic Institute—J. H. Schuchman, President. 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 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